

CASH AND SUPPLIES RUSHED TO HALIFAX OVER 3,000 INJURED

Red Cross Loading More Cars Here and Many Cities Send Trains.

CANADA WAIVES DUTIES

Food, Clothing, Medicines and Building Materials Are Being Sent Generously.

Substantial relief for the sufferers in Halifax has been undertaken in earnest by the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. In addition to the trainload of supplies already sent two more cars are being loaded at the foot of West Fifty-seventh street, which will be the assembling point of all donations to the Halifax cause. These cars are being loaded with medical supplies, woolen pajamas, nightgowns, stockings and other clothing fitted for the severe weather now prevailing in the stricken city.

One hundred cans of ether and other medical articles were forwarded by express yesterday under an urgent order from the physicians in charge of relief work.

Five thousand dollars was cabled to the Mayor of Halifax yesterday by the Ontario Herald for immediate relief work. This amount represents contributions from subscribers.

Van County, a chapter of the Red Cross, through a private donation, has forwarded \$1,000 to the Mayor.

Among the other donations received and forwarded are: a large quantity of immediate shipment and a large quantity of clothing and twenty cases of medical supplies.

Colonial League, two cases of clothing and will send more.

American Defence League has forwarded two cartons of glass and one of medicine. The party was made up of cartons have been shipped from other points.

Many Offers of Aid. At the headquarters of the Atlantic division of the Red Cross the telephone and clerks were busy throughout yesterday acknowledging private and corporation offers of donations of money and supplies and the outlook for ample provisions for the sufferers was said to be far beyond all expectations.

Inquiries also were numerous as to the proper mode of procedure in getting donations through the proper channels. The Red Cross announces that donations should be sent to the warehouse of the Red Cross, foot of West Fifty-seventh street, marked plainly for the relief of Halifax.

St. Luke's, Mount Sinai and Bellevue hospitals have volunteered to send physicians and nurses to the stricken city, but advice from Washington state that there are sufficient medical and surgical men and women already in the field.

No Duty on Relief Supplies. Officials of the Canadian customs of the British Consulate in New York have announced that there will be no duty on any of the Halifax relief supplies shipped over the border.

Preparations for the shipment of donations are under the personal direction of Edwin Allen, manager of the Atlantic division of the Red Cross, and John Magee, director of military relief of the division.

From nearly every city in the eastern part of the United States and Canada came reports yesterday of relief work under way for sufferers from the Halifax explosion.

In most cases the relief work consisted of the shipment of medical supplies, food and clothing. In other instances news came of large sums raised and the individual offerings of aid by physicians and nurses.

One hundred surgeons and physicians, more than 150 nurses and several social workers are being mobilized by the American Red Cross in the stricken city. Some of them already have arrived and the rest are en route on special trains.

Gov. Milliken of Maine yesterday sent from Bangor, consigned to the Red Cross at Halifax, three cartons of repair material, including roofing, paper and boarding. Additional materials of this kind will be sent from Maine to-morrow and a steamship will leave Bangor with a considerable quantity of glass and putty and twenty-five skilled glaziers. The vessel will carry 20,000 blankets.

Relief Sent From New York. Besides the contributions from Maine and Massachusetts the Mayor's committee of New York has furnished large quantities of supplies. The British War Relief Committee gave \$2,000 for the purchase of shoes and stockings for the destitute.

Dr. Frank Parsons, director of civilian relief of the Red Cross, made inquiries of the Halifax authorities yesterday whether anti-pneumonia serum was needed. It was feared that the exposure of the destitute to the blizzard might result in an epidemic of pneumonia. If the serum is desired a large quantity will be sent to-day by express.

R. T. Macdonald, chairman of the Halifax Relief Committee, telegraphed Mr. Parsons he believed the doctors, nurses and supplies now there or en route would be sufficient.

The New England Division of the American Red Cross in Boston announced last night that no more second hand clothing was needed for the Halifax sufferers.

A second provisional unit was sent from Providence yesterday containing sixty-nine physicians and surgeons and fifty nurses, together with six secretaries and social workers and various other workers. The party is in charge of Dr. N. Darrold Harvey. On board the train were a complete sterilizing plant, a large quantity of ether, alcohol, compresses and surgical equipment. The train is due to arrive to-day.

From Toronto comes the report that Sir John Eaton, manufacturer and philanthropist, has dispatched a special train, carrying medical supplies, food, clothing and other necessities to Halifax.

From Hamilton, Ont., a draft of 150 men from the First Battalion, Second Central Ontario Regiment, left last night for Halifax to assist in relief work. The party was made up of chiefs of battalions, platoon and company commanders.

HALIFAX DEAD 4,000 OVER 3,000 INJURED

Continued from First Page.

hands, including Capt. Blakely. A small tug with a crew of four men was tossed clear over pier 8 and all on board were killed.

Three feet deep in frozen snow is the devastated area, more pitifully demolished than any section of Belgium or France. The ruin is complete. The houses still standing in the north end, where the poorer people reside, extend along the narrow.

Nearly every house in the district fell with a crash. In nearly all of these fires started, and men, women and children—mostly children—were crushed to death or mangled under the debris which a moment later was a roaring flame.

Hundreds Perished in Fire. There was no chance of escape. The horror surrounding the burning to death of hundreds who were unable to move is realized here, but Halifax has not yet awoken to the enormous loss of life.

Some idea of the explosion's havoc is gained in a view of scores of trees, buried of trunk, that literally were snapped in two feet from the ground. Big brick structures came down with smaller ones. Noisy, tall chimneys, once so proud, now lie in ruins.

The steamship Mont Blanc lies across the stretch of water from the section it laid low, a crumpled, blackened heap. Near by, hard on the beach where it was driven by the explosion, lies the crippled relief ship Imo, and nearer still the smaller ship, the Canadian, which was also damaged. Other and smaller ships, some of them, are scattered on the water.

All over this wide area the story is the same. There is a sloping hill that runs down to the water, and at the top of it, where the houses were, now is a desolate, cracked and broken plain.

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The injured. All vehicles have been commandeered. An aged man on his way to search for his wife was held up and a buggy taken from him. An officer explained in a kindly way that it was a life and death matter to take care of the wounded. Without protest he gave up the rig. This aptly illustrates the spirit of the entire community.

Guards stood around the ruined part of Halifax, but this was for form rather than necessity. "There never is any looting in Halifax in time of trouble like this," the authorities announced today in disposing of inquiries concerning looting.

Relief Needed for 25,000. To restore conditions to normal and to meet the immediate needs of 25,000 persons made homeless was foremost in the minds of those who took part today in a joint meeting of American and Canadian forces at the City Club.

It was made plain at the outset that Massachusetts in sending a relief expedition did so merely to render aid in a humble way. John P. Moore, director of the American relief work, announced that Halifax citizens should take charge and that American surgeons, nurses and army officers would stand behind them in the limit of their resources and ability.

"We have come here to help you," Mr. Moore said. "Anything that we have is yours, anything we can do will be done. We are here to assist in every way possible and place our experience fully at your disposal."

Mr. J. B. Jordan, Premier of Canada, around great enthusiasm in stating that the people of Halifax might rely upon the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government for every help.

"Profoundly Grateful to U. S." "We should all be profoundly grateful," he said, "for the magnificent assistance rendered by the people of the United States. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the two great nations are standing side by side in the greatest cause for which humanity has ever rallied. We are all grateful for their sympathy and the tangible way in which it has been expressed."

A delegation from St. John, N. B., headed by Mayor Hayes, attended the meeting, and offered substantial assistance.

"We are glad with you," Mayor Hayes said. "St. John is glad that our brothers across the line have so nobly and generously responded as they have done."

A patriotic note was sounded by the Very Rev. Dean Lloyd, who said that the knowledge that the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack are again entwined to meet a great emergency.

RED CROSS TRAIN FAST. Reached St. John Ahead of Schedule Despite Blizzards.

St. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 8.—Aided by extraordinary efforts of the railroad officials to clear the tracks in the teeth of a blizzard, the Red Cross relief train from New York arrived at this city at 4:45 P. M. today, two hours ahead of its schedule.

After stopping twenty minutes to change engines, the train continued on its journey to Halifax, where it is expected to arrive at an early hour to-morrow.

The arrival of the train here was an occasion of great joy. Crowds met the train and for the short time it stopped in the station were busily engaged answering the questions of the doctors and nurses.

Relief officials said the trucks were clear and that there would be no delay in getting the special with its cargo of four large cars of provisions and medical supplies to its destination.

Second Boston Special In. Shortly after the arrival of the Red Cross train a second relief special from Boston pulled in with ninety nurses and sixty doctors on board.

The New York train got away first, as a car from the Boston train was found to have something the matter with one of the wheels. It was not long afterward, however, that the Boston train was en route to Halifax.

Between this tented park and Richmond district are the morgues. A four-story school building, badly damaged by the fire, is the main morgue, into which hundreds of bodies are being taken today.

Of the 200 in this morgue not more than fifty bodies had been claimed to-night. With everything buried under snow the search to-day was delayed while the main forces were devoting attention to the injured.

Work assigned to him. Dr. Goodman's assistance will be of the utmost value, as he has had wide experience in relief work.

Capt. A. B. Boyce, who is also on the train, will be the United States Government's official representative. It is understood he has been given orders by Secretary Baker to sidetrack all official red tape in arranging for the immediate transportation home of Americans visiting at Halifax who have been left destitute.

Has New York's Last Canned Beans. On board the train is a supply of food that should bring sufficient relief to the sufferers until the arrival of other ships and trains that are being rushed to the stricken city as fast as possible. Among the supplies are 500 cases of pork and beans, containing twenty-four cans each. This is said to have been the last lot of canned beans available in New York.

Owing to the Government order against packing beans in tins.

Refugees arriving here on every train from Halifax have an estimate of 2,000 dead is far below the correct number. Nearly every person when questioned on this gives the opinion that 2,000 would be a conservative figure. Many of the refugees are slightly wounded and most of them are suffering from exposure.

Special trains will leave here to-morrow for Halifax and arrangements have been made to send a steamship loaded with supplies to Digby, where it will be unloaded and its cargo shipped to Halifax by special train.

Local relief headquarters will open to-morrow and appeals for donations will be made from all the pulpits of the city. Good work has been done here for the accommodation of the injured and there is yet plenty of room for sufferers.

TELLS OF STAMPEDE. Pastor Describes Flight of Terror Stricken Halifax Survivors.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—A vivid description of the panic stricken flight of thousands through the streets of Halifax was brought here today by the Rev. George Adam, pastor of a Montreal Congregational church, who was stopping in a hotel in Halifax at the time of the munitions ship explosion.

The clergyman said that he partially investigated the damage caused and found that 90 per cent of the railway equipment had been demolished. He likened the scene to soldiers fighting at the front, declaring he had been amazed at their fearlessness. The energy and enterprise of the available nursing physicians, he said, were also worthy of the highest praise.

The pastor was in the hotel when the shock of the explosion was felt. He once rushed into the street with others anxious to discover what had happened. A few minutes later he saw great crowds of homeless people rushing through the streets.

"All that had been pictured and written of the fleeing Belgian refugees flashed across my mind as I witnessed the stampede," he said. "The people had been warned by shouted instructions to proceed to the south of the town, as another explosion seemed imminent."

Nurs who had left the cloistered quiet of their convents, old bedridden women carried along in sheets, half-dressed mothers with babies in blankets hurried past; blind men were being led by little girls. It was pathetic to see the little girls, clutching their cases and pet dogs, hurry past Chinese men, shaken out of their clerical calm, careened southward.

"Bluejackets, firemen and sailors of all descriptions had 'been' in the harbor and were making for safety. There were motors, too, and cars and wagons and umbrellas in plenty in this flow of frightened people."

Hundreds of Houses Flattened. "Soon the story of the disaster began to shape in my mind as I talked with people passing who had come from the scene. The first actual tale of horror was from ex-controller McKee who was in the city at the time."

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with many tears, spoke of deaths, maimings and burnings in the north end district.

"Fear of a further explosion passed as the result of the valiant efforts of the fire fighters, and with that relief some of the people turned backward to their wrecked homes. The majority could not, however, be reassured, and waited out in the open in the biting wind for hours."

"Houses had been blown over by the hundred. Fires in stoves had kindled the woodwork and many persons, unable to break their way out, were burned. Dead lay in the streets. It seemed as if some giant with a sythe had hewn the whole neighborhood down with a mighty sweep and then spat fire on it."

"On the outer ridge of the circle factories and shops were shooting great tongues of flames toward the sky. A cotton factory sent its leaping flames 200 feet."

"There are many stories of families wiped out, of burned children seeking vainly to awaken dead mothers, of husbands rushing home to find ruins and their families dead."

KING GEORGE GRIEVED. Cables Sympathy to Halifax People in Their Trouble.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The Governor-General has received the following message from the King expressing sympathy in the Halifax disaster:

BRITISH PALACE, London, Dec. 8, 1917. Most deeply regret to hear of serious explosion at Halifax resulting in great loss of life and property. Please convey to the people of Halifax, where I have spent so many happy times, my true sympathy in this grievous calamity.

Telegrams of sympathy have been received also from the Governor-General of Australia, the Governor of South Australia, the British naval commander in the North Atlantic, the High Commissioner, New York, and Gov. Carl Milliken of Maine.

Thanks President Wilson. The Governor-General has sent the following reply to the message of sympathy and offer of assistance from President Wilson to the city of Halifax:

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found appreciation and gratitude. We recognize it and in the generous offer of assistance to the stricken city of Halifax which have been received from many quarters of the United States a further proof of that community of feeling which unites the two peoples in a bond of mutual sympathy and interest so particularly appropriate at the present time when both are engaged in a common purpose to vindicate the principles of liberty and justice upon which the foundations of both Governments rest."

\$43,000 FOR HALIFAX. Chicago Names Committee to Swell First Pledges.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Forty-three thousand dollars was pledged on the spot at a meeting here to-day of a committee organized to rush relief to Halifax. Sub-committees to swell the fund were appointed.

James H. Forgan, head of the First National Bank, acted as chairman. "I lived for seven years in Halifax," he said. "Halifax sent relief to Chicago in 1871 at the time of the great fire. What we do now must be done with the greatest expedition to be effective."

IMO'S CAPTAIN INSANE? Lawyer Says He Attacked Man in Ship's Cabin.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—William M. Harris, attorney, who a month ago is believed the steamship Imo, whose collision with the Mont Blanc caused the Halifax explosion, yesterday declared that Capt. From of the Imo was insane. The ship incurred a debt of \$5,000 to the Schmal Engineering Works of this city, and Capt. From refused to pay.

When visited on shipboard by Gustav Schmal and Attorney Harris he made an attack on Schmal after luring him into his cabin, "grinding his